

THE TIMES.

—For President—
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

¶ We last week gave an extract from the Lexington Express on the subject of an Electoral Ticket for this State. The Express is in favor of a State Convention for this purpose. We think an Electoral Ticket can be filled in an easier and less expensive manner than by holding a State Convention. The last Legislature divided the State into districts for this purpose, and conventions will soon be held in all these districts for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Whig National Convention, at which an Elector for each district can be chosen. This we think will be the better plan for the whigs to pursue; but if upon examination into the subject it is thought advisable to hold a State Convention, we shall willingly yield our preference. The ticket can be selected as well in one way as the other, and that plan which is the least troublesome and requires less of the time of the people, should be adopted. We should be glad to hear from our contemporaries and correspondents on this subject.

The St. Louis New Era, in noticing the article copied in our last from the Express says:

"The Lexington Express refers with approbation to the course of policy suggested by us as proper to be pursued by the Whigs of Missouri. With all that he says about the necessity of having an electoral ticket in the field for HARRY or WEST, we heartily coincide. There is not a Whig in Missouri, who, whether it be a useless not insistent, so far as Missouri is concerned, will for President and opportunity of giving his vote machinery of a State Convention. Whether the Whig for the formation of an electoral ticket is properly, be referred to the consideration of the district conventions. If they shall esteem such a measure of importance to the Whig party, they can appoint a time for the convention, in the early part of next year; if not, each convention may select an elector for the district. In either event, we hope to see able and active men selected—men who will take the field in the district, as the people face to face—argue with them—explain to them, fully and fearlessly, the principles and policy of the Whig party, and expose to them the follies, the inequities, and corruption of the Loco Foco party—all alike debasing and destructive, whether committed under the administration of Jackson, Van Buren, or John Tyler."

Kicked into Love.—The Boonslick Times, referring to Wm. McNair, says: "We had thought after receiving such a rebuke from the hands of the corrupt clique, as he did last summer, he would retire from the political arena, and never again be found battling in their cause." We do not understand this. Will the Times explain?—Mo. Reporter.

Is it possible you never heard of Mr. McNair's aspirations to a seat in the Legislative Halls of Missouri, as representative of the county of Howard; how he wrote puff on himself and smuggled them into the Democrat, through the aid of one of the tail end of the Clique; or of the speeches he made in the spring of 1842; and finally, how the Clique gave him the Irish hint? Not heard of all this! Why so indignant was he at the treatment received from the Clique, he left the county in "one grand disgust," and we were not advised of his whereabouts, until we saw his famous fourth ward resolutions. Do you not think we had reason to be surprised at finding him engaged as he is?

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.
The Odd Fellows of Booneville have an Anniversary Celebration next Friday.—There will be a procession, oration, dinner, and ball. Rev. Mr. LYNN, of St. Louis, is to officiate as Orator of the day. We understand the services of a marshal band (of the 3d regiment, from Jefferson Barracks) have been procured for the occasion.—This band (18 in number,) is said to be one of the best in the West. The proceedings of the day will afford something of interest and amusement, to the young and old—the grave and gay.

PARIS MERCURY.—The second number of a paper bearing the above title, published at Paris, Monroe county, has been received. It is a neat little sheet—true Whig—edited by JOHN ADAMS. The Mercury is printed with the materials formerly used in publishing the Paris Sentinel. We should be pleased to see a few more clique papers expire, if their establishments could be converted to so good a purpose as has that of the Sentinel.

ORGANIZING.—The Tyler party are organizing in Illinois. A mass meeting was held the other day in Springfield, at which divers resolutions were passed. The meeting was composed of one man. Every proposition was carried unanimously. A State Central Committee is to be appointed and thorough organization to be had in every township in the State! Why don't the party in Missouri organize?

POLICY OF THE WHIGS.

We are glad to find the Paris Mercury right on this subject. The following extract will show its position. What says the Statesman and Observer? Alluding to the article in the St. Louis New Era, on the subject of the policy of the Whigs of Missouri, published in the Times a few weeks since, the Mercury says:

"We published in our paper of last week, without comment, an article upon this subject from the 'St. Louis New Era,' in which, we conceive, a very proper view of it was taken.—For ourselves, we fully coincide with the Whigs of this portion of the State, with a single voice, are ready to echo the opinions expressed in the article to which we allude. The politics of the State seem to be thoroughly understood by the mass of the people, and the members of the party throughout the State seem to have taken up, by intuition, as it were, the same ideas, the same views and sentiments, in regard to the policy of the Whigs in the approaching canvass for the election of State officers. All, so far as we have seen or conversed with members of the Whig party, believe it to be impolitic, unwise, and dangerous to the best interests of the State, to attempt an election of Whigs to the Executive offices, at the approaching election.—They believe such a course would rouse our opponents to united and energetic action, and consequently defeat the good that might be otherwise accomplished. As things now are, a great portion of the Democratic party will co-operate with us in reforming the Constitution of the State; in repealing some of the odious, inequitable, and oppressive laws of the last Legislature; and lastly, in conforming the action of the State to the law of Congress directing her to pursue a constitutional, Democratic and truly representative course in electing members of that body. These are the principal measures, we believe, for which the Whigs of Missouri, aided by the honest and patriotic Democrats of the State, are contending.—By allowing our opponents to elect their Governor and Lieut. Governor, and by refusing, as we conscientiously must, all interference in the election of members to Congress, we may keep down excitement as to insure the hearty concurrence of all good Democrats in electing members of the Legislature favorable to these vital measures."

¶ In our last we mentioned we had been informed the notorious Col. Davison, editor of the late Paris Sentinel, would take charge of the defunct Boon's Loco Democrat and do the dirty work for the Fayette Clique. We were misinformed on the subject, as we have since learned the owners do not we have since learned until next Spring, having come to the conclusion that they would have to bleed rather too much to start it this Fall and keep it in operation until the election of 1844.

WHIG CONVENTIONS.—We are pleased to see that the Whigs of Howard and Boone counties are moving in the matter of holding district conventions, for the selection of delegates to the national convention, and for other purposes. The move should be general throughout the State; and it is high time the Whigs of St. Louis were moving in the matter.

By the way, ought not there to be some understanding of what counties shall compose the several districts? Shall we take the districts as reported to the last Legislature, or shall we adopt a set of districts which shall be more equitable and convenient? This thing can only be done by common consent. As Howard and Boone have already moved in the matter, we would be glad to know by what arrangement of districts they are proceeding. The Whigs in some of the counties, are holding back, because they do not know to what district they belong, or what county they must act with. The Whigs of this county will readily co-operate with the Whigs of any other counties.—Mo. Republican.

We do not exchange with the Republican, and are indebted to a friend for furnishing us with a copy of that paper containing the above paragraph. In reply to the inquiries contained in the second paragraph, we would remark, that the Whigs in this section of country are governed by the bill of the last Legislature, laying the State off into electoral districts. The papers of upper Missouri have published this arrangement of districts, and several counties in this district have already held their meetings. The Southern portion of the State is dependent upon the St. Louis papers for information, there being no Whig paper south of St. Louis. The Republican and Era should publish the districts as arranged by the last Legislature, as that arrangement is as good as any that would most probably be adopted, and call upon our friends in the southern portion of the State to bestir themselves. The bill was published in the Times of the 10th ult., and in the Statesman, Observer, and Express of subsequent dates, and has met with general approbation.

Steamer Oceana Sunk.—The St. Louis New Era, of the 11th inst., says: "The Juniata arrived last evening, with the officers, crew, and cabin furniture of the steamer Oceana. The Oceana left here on Friday for New Orleans, with a full freight. On Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, while rounding to, for the purpose of landing, at a place some 70 miles below this, called Hamburg, she struck, or rather ran upon a snag, and sunk in about 12 or 15 feet water. The boat and cargo will be a total loss.

We learn that the Boat was insured for \$6,000.

A fatal affray occurred in Hannibal last week, between Vincent I. Hudson and James McFarlane. The latter was stabbed in the breast and died immediately.

A DEMOCRATIC SAMPLE.—One of the Democratic members elect to the next Congress, from Indiana, is Robert Dale Owen. A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle takes the following notice of Mr. Owen's doctrines and pedigree:

Mr. Owen's democracy is not to be questioned. He is the man who has openly advocated the most odious agrarian doctrines; who has devoted all his energies in carrying out the principles of his father and FANNY WRIGHT; who squandered his substance in attempting to establish a "community of property" at New Harmony, Indiana; who jointly with Fanny Wright, edited a paper at Boston, called the "Free Press," which was wholly devoted to the "march of mind," the "age of improvement," the "rights of man," and the "pride of skin," who reviled Christianity; who scoffed at religion, and contemned the institution of marriage. He is no doubt a full blooded democrat, "and a quarter over." He has been rewarded by a seat in the councils of the nation! Crow, Mr. Guieu, and "as the old cock crows let the young ones learn." O tempora, O mores!

¶ Upon the principle of giving the "devil his due," we make room for the following, which we find in a late number of the Jefferson Inquirer:

THE SPECIAL TERM FOR THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERERS OF CHARLES.—We see some dissatisfaction is expressed, particularly in the Fayette Times, in regard to this term not having been ordered at an earlier day; and the blame is thrown upon Judge Wells. We are authorized to say, that Judge Wells ordered the term immediately upon application being made to him for that purpose; and that the very earliest day was fixed upon that could be, after allowing time for the Clerk in St. Louis to receive the order and cause the necessary advertisements to be made. Judge Wells was not in St. Louis when application was made (if any was made) to Judge Catron—and was not furnished with that application; nor was he advised, officially, that the United States desired such term or would be ready to proceed, or that the prisoners desired such term or would be ready to proceed, or when they would be ready; nor had he any official information, that any person was imprisoned, or the matters laid to their charge. Judge Wells does not feel himself authorized to act upon rumor, especially in a case of life and death, and when the expense will probably amount to some \$7,000.

WHAT WILL THE NEXT CONGRESS DO.

We find that the response to this question, says the Richmond Whig, in a late Enquirer, in an article copied, without comment, from a Connecticut Loco Foco paper (the Norwich Aurora). The Aurora enumerates some five or six duties to be discharged. First, the re-enactment of the Sub-Treasury. Second, the repeal of the Distribution act. Third, repeal the bill Districting the States. Fourth, modify the Tariff. The other duties, we give in the Aurora's own words—as the whole appear to be adopted by the organ of Loco Focoism in this city:

"Fifthly, they should tolerate no gag laws.—We refer not only to the rule which limits a speaker to an hour, however important the question on which he may be speaking, but to that more odious rule which rejects all petitions on the subject of slavery. This is denying to our citizens a right which belongs to the humblest subject of Great Britain, and other monarchical governments. If they may refuse petitions concerning slavery, why not also touching the currency, the bankrupt law, the tariff, or why may they not deny the right altogether. We can see no reason why they may not do the last as well as the first. Congress may exercise its judgment in regard to the propriety, or constitutionality of granting a petition, but they are not at liberty to refuse to hear and strike out this from among the rules."

"This subject grows upon our hands, but we have already exceeded the limits we have prescribed. We could mention much more that Congress ought to do, but it is pretty certain they will not do it. They ought to abolish the franking privilege, reduce the salaries of many of their officers, take formal possession of the Oregon Territory, abolish slavery, horse racing, and lotteries, in the District of Columbia; but we do not expect anything of the kind, and it is therefore idle to talk about it."

There must be a screw loose somewhere about the Enquirer office, when the last generation of readers are let into so many important Democratic secrets at once!

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY.

On Wednesday 26th, the board of Curators of the State University, proceeded to fill the vacant chairs in that Institution. Four professors were chosen, to officiate in four of the leading departments. Except the last gentleman, Mr. LEFFINGWELL, of the department of Chemistry, they are all well known to our citizens, and approved of by the Board after a well tried experience. The appointments were as follows: President Lathrop fills the Department of Ethics, History, Civil Policy, &c.

R. S. Thomas, Metaphysics, Logic, Rhetoric, &c.
George C. Pratt, Ancient and Modern Languages, and English Literature.
W. W. Hudson, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.
E. H. Leffingwell, M. D. Chemistry Mineralogy, Geology, &c.

The above appointed gentlemen enter upon the discharge of their regular duties at the beginning of next term, commencing with the 1st January next.—Columbia Statesman.

A RIOT IN BOSTON.—On Sunday evening, the 27th ult., there was quite a serious riot in Boston, occasioned by a boatswain's mate being attacked in Ann street by some negroes. It soon became an extensive fight between sailors and darkies; and at length was quelled by calling in the firemen and police.

EMIGRANTS.—A few days since, over 100 Prussian Emigrants, bound to Wisconsin, were conveyed to Troy, New York.—They are part of the Society of Lutherans, and are soon to be followed by the remainder, numbering about 14,000.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

"A gentleman informed us, a day or two ago, that it had been resolved, at a meeting of a Baptist conference in Boone county, to establish a Baptist Theological Seminary in Columbia, already the seat of the State University. Dr. William Jewell, of that town, he further stated, had generously proffered to contribute \$10,000 to carry out the object of the resolution."—St. Louis New Era.

In relation to the matter referred to in the paragraph quoted above, we understand the facts are as follows: viz: That "the General Association of United Baptist" of the Missionary order; lately sat in the City of Jefferson, and took into consideration the subject of establishing a college in central Missouri, and to be governed by the denomination mentioned above. The "Association," resolved that it be located, not west of Glasgow, nor east of the City of Jefferson, nor more than fifteen miles from the Missouri river. It also appointed a board of trustees of thirteen members with the privilege of adding four more to their number, to make a location of the college in question, and to receive contributions from the liberal and interested, for the permanent endowment of the same. It is the wish, as we understand, of the denomination here named, to build up a college of a high order, in which a knowledge of all the branches of a most finished education may be acquired by general students, as well as prove to be a school for communicating theological instructions to pious young men who among Missionary Baptist may desire to devote themselves to the work of the gospel ministry.

The board of trustees aforesaid, in entering upon the duties devolved upon them, had their first session in Columbia on Wednesday the 30th ult. Here, on this occasion, Dr. Wm. Jewell, for the purpose of aiding in the accomplishment of the great object referred to above, offered formally and solemnly, to give, five years hence, ten thousand dollars, on the following conditions, viz:

1. That \$25,000 be first subscribed and satisfactorily secured by mortgage on real estate or otherwise.
2. That a prudent location be made.—Dr. Jewell does not think that Columbia would make a good location for the college, though it be the place of his residence and predominant partialities. He wishes to be concerned in no act that would lay the foundation for hurtful jealousies or rivalries between kindred institutions to the establishment of which he may have largely contributed.
3. That Dr. Jewell retains, or reserves to himself, the privilege of conferring a name upon the college in question, as a distinguishing prefix and appellation.

The conditions were readily acceded to by the board of trustees, in accordance with an expression of approbation previously made by the General Association.

Missouri Statesman.

¶ There was a report in the east, recently, of the death of Gen. Jackson. At the last accounts, the old Hero was well as usual. Some Whig paper in correcting the report, says he will yet live to see Mr. Clay elected President.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Robert Rantoul, Jr., Esq., of Beverly, Mass., has been appointed by the President, Collector of the port of Boston, in place of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, removed. John Anderson, formerly a member of Congress, has been appointed Collector of the port of Portland, in place of Nathan Cummings. Mr. Leland, a Democrat, has been appointed Collector at Fall River, in place of a Whig, removed. Nathaniel Mitchell, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Portland, in place of Sylvanus R. Lyman, Esq. Grandson D. Royston, Attorney of the United States for the district of Arkansas, in place of A. Fowler, resigned.

Nathaniel Greene, formerly Democratic Postmaster at Boston, it is said, will be re-instated in a few days.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn from the Washington Capital, that Harvey M. Watson, formerly a member of the House of Representatives from Tennessee, has been appointed commercial agent to South America; and Mr. Sneath, the late editor of the New Orleans Advertiser, solicitor of the General Land Office, in place of Mr. Hopkins, removed.

Convention of Abolitionists.

The political Abolitionists of the U. States, held a Convention at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 28th and 29th, for the purpose of organization. Two hundred Delegates were in attendance from fourteen States. Leicester King, of Ohio, presided, and there were several Vice Presidents and Secretaries. James G. Birney of Michigan, and Thomas Morris of Ohio, were nominated as their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

OFFICIAL RETURNS IN KENTUCKY.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Davis, (Whig) 5788
Wickliffe 4916—872

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Thomason (Whig) 4900
Sprigg (Whig) 1152
Leecombe (L. F.) 4497

TENTH DISTRICT.
French (L. F.) 5481
Andrews (Whig) 5073—408

SENATOR NILES.—It having been denied in the Boston Post that Mr. N. is an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Utica, the New Haven Herald, which ought to know, states that he is confined there, and that there is little hope that he will ever be able to attend to public duties again.

DEMOCRATIZING.—J. L. Yantis, Esq., Register of the Lexington Land District has been removed, and a Mr. Morton, a rabid Loco Foco, appointed in his place. Go it John Tyler, you will have the offices democratized after while, but it will avail you nothing. You never can be elected President of the United States.

WHIG MEETING IN PARIS, MONROE COUNTY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the Whigs of Monroe met in county convention, on Monday, the 4th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding a District convention in the fourth electoral District to appoint a delegate to the Whig national convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore in May, 1844, and concerning other measures of importance to the party.

On motion of Maj. W. J. Howell, Mr. T. J. Crawford was called to the Chair, and Gen. A. W. Reid appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained in a few remarks, by James R. Abernathy, Esq., and Maj. Howell.

On motion, a committee consisting of one from each township, was appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who immediately retired.

During the absence of the committee, Major Uriel Wright, of St. Louis, addressed the meeting with his usual ability, clearness, and perspicuity in a speech of about an hour's length, in which he reviewed the administration of Jackson and Van Buren, pointed out with singular effect the inconsistency of the modern Democratic party in regard to what they term a "Constitutional currency," and commented at some length upon what Mr. Van Buren, in the fullness of his "abiding confidence" in the capacity of the people for self-government, is pleased to term "the disgusting revelries of 1840."

The committee of resolutions presented to the meeting the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That in our opinion the time is come for action, on the part of all Whigs, in the great Presidential contest of 1844.

2. Resolved, That the voice of the Whigs of Missouri ought to be heard in the Whig national convention to be held in Baltimore in May next.

3. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposition to hold district conventions in this State for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention; and as a constituent part of the fourth electoral district, we hereby appoint Col. John Cissel, Maj. W. J. Howell, A. R. Oldham, John Holliday, Caleb Wood, and Enoch Fruit, Esqrs., to represent the county of Monroe in said district convention.

4. Resolved, That we suggest Paris as a suitable place for the setting of said convention, but will cheerfully submit to the will of a majority determining otherwise.

5. Resolved, That in our opinion the period has arrived when all divisions among Whigs should cease—when local prejudices and sectional interests should be surrendered for the general good—and when the patriotic obligations of harmony and union should bind together every Whig in the land, for the success of a common cause and a common country.

6. Resolved, That undismayed by the treachery which deprived the country of the rich fruits of a noble and glorious victory won in 1840, we will do battle again in the same cause, and in the same spirit; and we call on every Whig to do likewise.

7. Resolved, That our standard bearer in this great contest should be a man without fear, and without reproach—a statesman wise and enlightened above his fellows—brave, firm, honest, true to himself, true to his country—and that man, we believe, is HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

8. Resolved, That in our opinion the State should be restricted in accordance with the act of Congress, 1st. Because the law is constitutional, and therefore it ought not to be resisted. 2d. Because it is a wise and republican statute—framed in a just view of the spirit and nature of our republican institutions.

9. Resolved, That this meeting earnestly desire the nomination of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, for the Presidency, and JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts, for the Vice Presidency, in 1844, and that they recommend to the convention the selection of a delegate favorable to those gentlemen.

10. Resolved, That as a proper and honorable means of advancing our cause, we recommend to the Whigs of Monroe and adjacent counties, the propriety of supporting and sustaining the "Paris Mercury," a Whig paper recently established in this place under the guidance of Mr. Adams—and for ourselves we will heartily give it liberal patronage.

11. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the "Paris Mercury," and that the other Whig papers in the State, respectively be, and they are hereby requested to copy.

J. T. CRAWFORD, Chairman.
A. W. REID, Sec.

¶ At the recent election in Rhode Island, the whigs elected their Congressmen by increased majorities.

¶ The whigs of Cooper have held a meeting and appointed Delegates to the District Convention to be held in the fourth district. We have not seen the official proceedings of the meeting. The Observer and Register failed to reach us this week.

A correspondent of the Pilot, writing from this place, says the Democrats have fixed upon the first Monday in next month as the day for their county meeting. An earlier day was objected to, for the purpose of letting the other counties of the State hold their meetings first, and then the "central influence," could not be talked about. How very modest is the clique! They are straining every nerve in other portions of the State, but will not move at home, for fear it might be construed into dictation. The day selected is the one on which the whigs intend holding their meeting.

ADVICE TO SUNDRY PERSONS.

When you feel your passions rising never confine or repress them. How many boilers have been burst by too close an imprisonment of their contents?

Always proclaim the faults of others. There should be no secrets in a republican government. Never give up your opinions, though you know you are wrong—it shows that you have no independence.

When you attack your neighbor's character do it behind his back, so as not to wound his feelings.

Make it a rule to keep company with rogues and rascals, and then if you should be prosecuted for an offence you have committed, and your comrades should be called as witnesses against you, nobody will believe them, and so you will get clear.

When you have done an act of charity publish it to others—so that they may do so too. Besides every man can preach best from his own notes.

Never pay your debts—it is unconstitutional; for payment impairs the obligation of a contract, and even the legislature has no right to do that.

Temperance is a great virtue—therefore, always be moderate in the use of ardent spirits. Six glasses of sling before breakfast is as good as a thousand.

When you are in church go to sleep. Sunday is a day of rest.

If a secret has been committed to you to keep, take special care to keep it safely—and it may be well for caution's sake, to get one or two to help you.

And as woman is called the weaker vessel she should have half a dozen to help her. "Fast bind, fast find."

Never sweep your parlor—it makes a confounded dust.

Never brush down a cobweb—it is part of a spider's dwelling house, and of course his castle, and therefore is sacred.

Never pay for your newspaper—it looks not well. Besides the printer hath no use for money—he can live on wind.

Heaven.—A son of Erin once accosted a disciple of Swedenburg, thus:

"Mr. —, you say that we are to follow the same business in Heaven that we do in this world?"

"Yes, that is in perfect accordance with reason, for the Creator himself is not idle, and why should his creatures be?"

"Well then, your honor, do people die there?"

"Certainly not—they are as immortal as the Creator himself."

"Thin I should like to know, yer honor, what they'll find for me to do, for I'm a grave digger in this world?"

¶ We publish on the first page of today's paper, the correspondence between Col. Benton and his followers in this county. Read it; it is decidedly rich.

¶ The Boston Advertiser has hoisted the flag of Mr. Webster for President.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Whigs of Howard county will be held in the Court House in this place, on the First Monday of next month, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the District Convention, for this District, which is to be held in Huntsville, on the 3d Monday in November next. A full attendance of the Whigs of the County is earnestly solicited.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.
The sales of Tobacco on Saturday, at the Planters' Warehouse, amounted to 22 hhds; Passed ranged from 1 90 to 3 70, and Refused from 1 25 to 2 15. Arrived at the Warehouse 139 hhds.

New Orleans, Sept. 11.
Business generally is very dull, as is usually the case at this period of the season. The various descriptions of western produce are particularly inactive, but cotton and Tobacco are sought after, and transactions in these staples would doubtless reach a fair extent were there any importance on sale at the moment.

Tobacco.—The inquiry continues very active, principally for shipment to the north, and as there is literally none in first hands, buyers have been obliged to resort to the few lots held for re-sale, for which they are compelled to pay an advance, and we therefore alter our quotations to conform to the improved condition of the market—say for inferior and common lots 24, 34, and 44c for X, seconds and firsts; fair lots 24, 34, and 44c; there are no fine lots in market, but selections from common and fair lots command 24, 34, 44c and 44c per lb. The demand is principally for firsts and seconds, crosses being in very little request. The sales of the week, so far as we have been able to learn, only reach to about 100 hhds.

Flour.—We now quote Ohio brands at \$4 12 1/2 a 4 25; St. Louis do \$4 25 a 4 75, according to brands. Some Ohio flour, from new wheat, is offered at \$4 75 per bbl; sour commands \$3 75. The market has a good supply. Received this year 521,175 bbls. Exported 332,775 bbls.

Pork.—We quote clear nominal at \$12, mess \$11 a 11 25, M. O. \$10 a 10 25, Prime \$10 a 10 25 per bbl. The stock in the Warehouse is now reduced to about 7000 bbls, the greater portion of which is branded Mess. Received this year 2371 hhds, 304,648 bbls and 6,514,750 lbs. in bulk. Exported 159,774 bbls.

Bacon.—Our quotations for sound bacon are for uncured Hams 4 a 6 cents, canvassed do and extra cured 6 a 8 cents. Sides 34 a 41, Shoulders 2 a 3 cents per lb. Received this year 30,146 casks, 1,453,795 lbs in bulk. Exported 23,883 casks.

Lard.—We continue to quote extreme rates at 41 a 47 cents. The stock is very large for the season.

Bagging and Bale Rope.—A very good demand exists, particularly for Bagging, and holders have advanced their cash rates to 15c cents. On time the rates remain the same—say 14 a 15 cts. Rope 4 a 54 cts, and 5 a 63 on time.

Wheat is worth 80 cents per bushel.

Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, on the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of that day, at Bloomington, in the county of Macon, State of Missouri, will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, the following lands, situate in Macon county, viz:

1. 1/2 n. w. q. sec. 35, town. 58, n. range 15, containing 80 acres.
2. 1/2 w. q. s. w. q. sec. 20, town. 58, n. range 15, containing 40 acres.
3. n. e. q. n. e. q. sec. 27, town. 58, n. range 15, containing 40 acres.
4. n. w. q. s. w. q. sec. 27, town. 58, n. range 15, containing 40 acres.
5. n. e. q. n. e. q. sec. 28, town. 58, n. range 15, containing 40 acres.
6. 1/2 s. e. q. sec. 28, town. 58, n. range 15, containing 80 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.—One 1/4 cash, 1/4 in 6, 1/4 in 12 and 1/4 in 18 months with 6 per cent.

JOSHUA DRYDEN, Auctioneer.
SAMUEL W. GOSNELL, Trustee, &c.
NICHOLAS L. WOOD, Attorney.
By JOHN M. KRUH, Attorney.
Bloomington, Mo. Sept. 16, 1843.